here been given to place the Russian army in Poland on the war footing, and to retain two corps of observa-tion, one on the Prussian and one on the Austrian fron-

MAN. LAR BIN LA. ...

the war footing, and to retain two corps of observation, one on the Prussian and one on the Austrian froziser. There are at present six divisions of infantry in
foliand (one of the Guards and Rive of the hne), a division
of cavalry affid one of artillory, besides Cossacks, in all
some ninety thousand men.

It is not impossible that if hostilities should break out,
and if the Foliah provinces of Frussia being denuded of
scops in consequence, the inhabitants should take the
sportunity of rising against their government, a Russam corps may occupy these provinces to prevent the inmercetion from spreading to the kingdom of Foland, but
sare will be taken to explain that this is only done as a
measure of precaution, and that we are willing to render
the same service to Austria if there should be a revolt in
Oracow or Galicia.—which is not likely, as the Catholic
spreats keep the ponsantry loyal to Austria. What would
be done if the population of Eastern Galicia (Lodomeria),
who are of Russian origin and Greek Catholics by religion,
though they have been forced to accede to the union with
the Church of Rome, should throw off the yoke of Austria
and sak to be received back into the fold of the mother
almost and the mother empire, is another question.

Eussia, then, will in all probability be the passive
spectator of a war in Central Europe; but she will hardly
at such a crisis pass without taking advantage of it for
eliminating the solution of the Eastern question, which
regards her more nearly than anything else and before
the settlement of which she can never hope to enjoy lasting power. It must be effected with or without the coperation of England. Of course an amicable underretanding with England would remove all difficulties, and
since that devout worshipper of Mahomet, Lord Palmerton, is dead, and his successor, Gladstone, has less prejudices and more Christian views on the subject, there is
no reason why such an understanding should not be
arrived at In that case the apparition of an English fle

sone without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood; but one thing it requires, money, and unfortunately we have not got a copeck. The Minister of Finance, after disposing, not without trouble, of his first lottery loan, the proceeds of which disappeared almost before they were paid into the imperial treasury, is trying it on with a second, which, of course, nobody will touch, and which has had no other result than to produce a panic among the holders of the former one, and the deteriorate the value of Russian securities in all the markets of Europe. Kever was the credit of Russian lower than it is at present. "Jew Rothachid, and his brother Christian Baring," who fifteen or twenty years ago were ready to contract loans with us on any terms, will not lond us an obolus, and all the schemes of our monomparable Baron Reutern only serve to get us deeper into the mire. It is truly wonderful that a man whose administration has been one long blunder, and who has sont the empire hundreds of millions, should be sentinued in office; but the fact is, he has been done in the first that no one can be found who is willing to succeed to it. As General Chefikin remarked, to become Russian Minister of Finance one must either he a genius or a madman.

From Taskkent we were surprised lately to hear that the Ameer of Bukhara, who was said to have debanded his army and to have resumed his friendly relations with Russian had succeed to its rather more than two should be and also the result of Bukhara. Although the Russian caravans on their entering his dominions, and arrested an officer sent by General Cherists breach of faith Chernayeff immediately collected his Russian sof infantry, a polk of Ural Cossacks and a suple of thousand kinsberg horse and about the same dispanced the state though the Russian horps was not above six thousand strong—viz, six weak statistions of infantry, a polk of Ural Cossacks and a suple of thousand kinsberg horsemen—the Ameer was so farmed at its approach that he despatched a messenger to Chepnayeff i

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Applications for License-Reports of the Police-Arrest for Violation of the Ex-

arters and the precinct station houses. Those are failed on application to obtain the desired flicanse from the police authorities display conter of Excise, fearing that their business will be ded unless this is obtained. For the information ness will not be interfered with until their cases are duly examined by the committee on application, when they will be officially notified of the result. In the meantime ments to close at twilve o clock at night, to keep bases doors and not to sell on Sundays, and to avoid selling liquor to intexicated persons. For the latter offence the flue in \$50, one-half of which sum goes to the informer, besides the forfeiture of the license for the violation

TOTATING THE EXCISE LAW—THE FIRST ARREST.
William King, proprietor of the Shakspere saloon, in
Broadway, near flaiteenth street, having kept his place
open after twelve o'elook on Tuesday night, in violation
of the provisions of the new excise law, was notified to
"close up" by officer Banta, of the Fifteenth precinct,
but failing to comply with the order, King was arrested
and taken to the station house. Yestergley morning the
aftendr was arraigned before Justice Dodge, and required
to give ball in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer the compliant. This is the first arrest under the
new law, and the penalty, on conviction of the defendand, is "in fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more
than one-hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less
than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or by both
such time and imprisonment."

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY IN NEW BOWERY—ROBBING A SAPR OF
OVER \$15,000—THE MONEY RECOVERED.

On Tuesday night the office of Mesers. Gottaberger & Co., 52 New Bowery, was entered by means of bursting in the door, after which the burgiar galacel access to the reasury notes, was colon. Mr. Nicholas Hogan, book-keeper for the firm, on reaching the office yesterday morning, discovered that the place had been entered and sobbed. Mr. Gottsberger was immediately notified, and, on hearing all the facts in the case, became satisfied that the offender was Octavic Calzado Dinany, a young Cuban and the pretended nephew of, Mr. Pable Dinany, Mr. Gottsberger's pariner. Search was accordingly made for the suspected party, and an hour or two afterwards Mr. Gottsberger Search was accordingly made for the suspected party, and an hour or two afterwards Mr. Gottsberger Search was accordingly made for the suspected party, and an hour or two afterwards Mr. Gottsberger Search was called and arrested young Dunny, and whose possession were tound a portion of the Treasury notes which had been stolen from Mr. Gottsberger's safe. It then appeared that the prisoner had perviously onterwhich had been stolen from Mr. Gottsberger's safe. It then appeared that the prisoner had perviously onterwhich, and fearing that he might fall among thieves and St. 72. As Duany was unable to take care of himself, and fearing that he might fall among thieves and St. 70bled, Mr. McPherson took the bills of exchange for \$15,347.72. As Duany was unable to take care of himself, and fearing that he might fall among thieves and St. 70bled, Mr. McPherson took the bills of exchange for the keeping. When Duany returned for the property be was taken in charge, whereupon Mr. McPherson stated the circumstances of his receiving the bills of exchange, and defivered them over to the police. Late yeaterday afterneon the accused was taken before Justice Regan and committed to the Tombs for examination. All the money, with the exception of about \$50 which the misoner spent for dothing, has been recovered. Young business in a man of finished education, and speaks the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages fluently. Be denies his guit, and chaims that he had a lesal right to portion of the money taken from Mr. Gottsberger's y notes, was etolon. Mr. Nicholas Hegan, book-for the firm, on reaching the office yesterday

General Sheridan has arrived from Texas. The regular infantry are being distributed throughout that State, under the direction of General Heintzelman.

Governor Hamilton has ordered a State election to be held in Texas, under the new complitution, on the 25th of June 2005.

HOLY WEEK IN RIO JANEIRO. OUR CORRESPONDENT AT COURT.

Amusing Account of What He Naw and the Mistakes He Made.

QUEER CUSTOMS OF THE BRAZILIANS.

Dur Rio Janeiro Correspondence.

Rio Janierro Correspondence.

Rio Janiero, April 3, 1868.

Holy Week and Easter have passed off with all their sacred rights and hallowed observances, though, I hope, not their faithful, hopeful remembrances. A few words on this holy season may not be amiss, though they will arrive long after the anniversaries referred to. But let me begin at the beginning.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT GOETH TO COURT—WHAT HE SAW AND DID THERE.

Of course such intelligent readers as those who take the Herand will not imagine that I went to court a lady. The fact is, simply, that this correspondent has visited the Emperor of Brazil's city palace. And this statement is not made with the Jonkinsonian idea of bragging that I conversed with the Emperor, which I did not, for many reasons, the best of which, probably, is that his Imperial Majesty was not present. The fact is it is a custom in Rio Janeiro for the city palace to be thrown open to the general public during certain evenings of the year, of which Holy Thursday happens to be one. None are refused admission who are decently attired, and, from what I observed during my visit, none applied for admission but such as were so dressed. The fact is the people of this city, with all the shortcomings that all peoples are justly charged with—and they have their shortcomings as well as other peoples—cannot be accused with inatten-tion to personal decoration. Many of the visitors to the fall dress were doubtless persons in humble circumstances, who could not afford that luxury; but they all dressed, I dare say, as well as they were able.

Your correspondent, however, had been told by some-body just as well informed as himself that it was absotume, including the abominable swallow-tailed coat which I had consigned to the tomb of the Capulets full fashion. I started for the palace, but not before encountering a running fire of ironical compliments from cer-tain officers of the United States Navy on the style of my get-up. I knew very well that I felt like a regular humbur, however I may have looked, and actually conmake the resemblance complete when I was informed

was waiting at the door. I got in, when, in the words of Cowper's humorous story of John Glipin— "Smack went the whip, round went the wheels," and I was whirled off to the palace. This building is a very unpretending editios. It is not of large extent; in fact, it was the official residence of the viceroys or governors of Brazil in the old colonial times. There is no grand entrance to the building, but a very ordinary one, close to the angle nearest to the sea. On alighting from the tilbury I was ushered through a double line of soldiersmany of whom wore the brass helmet of the cavalry—to the principal staircase, among a number of other visitors. Here, however, an unexpected obstacle inter-pos d to prevent my further progress for a time. A couple of soldiers at the bottom of the staircase used some very energetic language to me, accompanied with some very energetic language to me, accompanied with gastures that I could as little understand as the said language. I interpreted the latter as a demand for my ourd, which I forthwith tendered, but it was of no use; and while the dispute was going on an officer came up and inquired what the matter was all about. My card was produced, an explanation given, and the officer very politely invited me to walk up, which I proceeded to do. The fact is—without intending the least disrespect, of which I am incapable—I omitted to uncover, which I certainly would have done at the head of the staircase, but forgot that it was necessary to do so at the bottom.

But the matter did not end here. I was going up the staircase, when my came was demanded of me by the coldiers, upon which I made a most indicrous and exaggrated demonstration of not being able to get along without it, when tige friegdly officer again came to my relief, and I was allowed to go up. The fact is, I did not require the came at all, and might have gone all over the palace without it; but I had a shrewd suspicion that had I left it behind I would never have seen it again. And my surmise proved to be correct.

require the cane at all, and might have gone all over the palace without it; but I had a shrowd suspicion that had I left it behind I would never have seen it again. And my surmise proved to be correct.

On reaching the head of the staircase I followed the crowd, constating of all shades of color, and evidently of all conditions of life, to the suits of rooms thus thrown open to the public, when I found that there was really nothing extraordinary to be seen. The rooms that myself and the general crowd passed through were some four or five in number, entirely divested of furniture or any remarkable decreations, save a few old pictures, which only a connoisear could appreciate. But I do not claim to be one. The rooms were carpeted just in the style that is usual in any gentleman's relidence in New York. In one room, however, there was a very pretty arrangement of flowers on a long table. I need hardly say that the utmost propriety was observed by all the visitors; for who could be guilty of any improper act in such a place, on such an occasion? I strongly suspect, however, that the absence of articles of virtu and the lighter works of art may be accounted for by a landfable desire to keep such of the light-flagered gentry as might be present out of temptation. They could not well carry off the large pictures in the midst of such a crowd. There is, indeed, a tradition of a clever gang of English reasels, who, on one fine night, walked off with a cathedral organ, bellows and all, though the tradition is slient as to how such a rather elephantime prize was disposed of. It is to be presumed, though, that the church thus deprived of its "kist full of whistles" was not so densely crowded, nor so vigiantly guarried on the night of the theft, as was Dom Pedro's city pelace on the night of the theft, as was Dom Pedro's out pollog and the country soon after entering it. But on attempting to retarn by the way of entrance I was directed to pass out through another way, which I did, apolociting in exercable Portugueso, with a

French.

I only mention these details in order to show how much closer the relations of the Emperor of Razzil with his people are than those which prevail in the monarchies of Europe.

Good Friday AND RASTER.

I attended mass at the Emperor's chapel on Good Friday, in company with the Histaric interpreter. Through some mismannagement on the part of one of the officials we experienced some difficulty in obtaining our promised places in the organ loft. Even when we were invited to walk up we were brought up all standing, as we say in the navy, by a soldier at the head of the slars, who peremptorily refused us admission to the orchestra. Some altercation ensued, when I suggested—happy thought—to my chaperon an application of the oil of polims, in the shape of a one milireis bill, to the worthy sentine's fist. In this bright thought I own I was inspirated by a certain revealed highwayman, who, not content with robbing General Harrison, one of the judges of Charles the First, actually delivered a really not bad oration on the virtue of the "oil of palms," in the shape of that British gold so much abused, but so universally desired. The highwayman, whose name i regret to have forgotten, informed the General that the "oil of palms," when properly applied to the fist, and in decent quantities, naskes wise men fools, fools wise men, and both of them knaves. But it a very different robbing a general—even though he be a regicide—on the highway, and merely bribing a Bratisan soldier. The point is that, by bribery and corruption, I obtained admission to the organ gallery, where I could obtain a comfortable seat, which I could not bellow.

From my elevated station I realized the nature of true equality. The interior of the churches of the ancient Roman Catholic communion, in stricty Catholic countries, as is well known, is not partitioned off into pewa; hence there is no excitativeness, but all meet on a common level. Literally, in the language of the ancient Roman Catholic communion, in stricty Catholic countries, as is wel

was not darkened, nor was any emblem of mourning exhibited. As usual on Good Friday, the instrumental music was suspended, save an occasional basso prefunds from a very plain organ, and the biggest fiddle I have ever seen. The organ is a singular specimen of musical architecture, with trumpet-like pipes bristing out laterally in front. Of course, there must be other pipes inside. As to the fiddle, it was exactly fourteen inches higher than the man who played it, and that man was of middle stature. Altogether the said instrument put me in mind of the great Yankee fiddle, that could only be played by steam power.

The shoir of the Emperor's chapel is a numerous one, but on Good Friday their services were not in much requisition. The members are principally colored men, one of whom, by the way, I saw deliberately crossing the chapel just as the service commenced with a half-smoked cigar in his dexier paw.

You interest the said of the outside of the building save that it is very plain and by no means of large size, and a very few words will suffice to describe the interior. The chapel is remarkable for nothing except the profuse gliding of the Corinthian plinsiers which run round the walls. Behind these pilasters there are galleries, which have the appearance of boxes of a theatre, in consequence of their continuity being broken by the wall which the pilasters decorate. The colling consists of decorations in plaster after the Grecian style. The high diar is plainness and simplicity itself, and there is nothing in the chapel that the "most staidest" seet of the Presbyterians could object to are a place of worship. I do not mean it to be understood by this that all the churches in this city are without decorations. As a notatile exception, the ancient Church of San Francaco de Paula is handowly being the anniversary of the day on which the outh to observe the constitution of Brazil was first taken, way observed as a holday, in addition to its mere sacred claim as acquained to discountly ascentained that he formal sa

THE COASTING TRADE OF BRADIL—IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE LAW.

A bill for throwing open the entire coasting trade of Brazil to the commerce of the world has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and will doublese ness the Senate and receive the Emperor's sanction. This, I suppose, will embrace the free navigation of the Amazu.

This is a most important concession, and cannot but tend to increase the trade and the consequent wealth of Brazil.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES AND BRAZIL.

Messers, Dunscomb, of Canada; Le Viscomte, of Nova Scotia, and Pope, of Prince Edward Island, who form the branch of the important d legation appointed to negotiate with the Brazilian government in the above important matter, are now in Rio America, but will leave this afternoon for New York, in the steam'r South America, en voule for home. As they are stopping in the same hotel with your correspondent, I easily contrived to have an interview with them. I found them very approachable, very courton is and very relicent. All I could get out of them was in intimation that their negotiations with this government were in a prosperous state. They, however, would not tell me whether these negotiations did or did not take the form of a reciprocity treaty. Such a treaty between the Noveth American previnces and Brazil would, perhaps, be mutually beneficial. The coffee, sogar, hard woods, &c. of Brazil might be profitably exchanged for the pine, the salted fish and other commodities of the Blue Noses; but I am affaid that, with regard to any such agreement with the West Indies, the reciprocity would be all on one side, to the detriment of the West Indias, whose tariffs constitute their political milch cowa.

ACCOUNTENT OF PRINCESS LEOPOLDINA.

News Items.

The salaries of teachers of public schools in Newark have been increased twenty per cent on the salaries of the previous year.

the previous year.

The Newark Journal of the 30th ult. 'says:—As Mr. David B. Hedden, bookkeeper for the Gould Machine Co., was going through East street on his way to diamer from the Mechanics' Bank, where he had drawn \$1.036, as was his wont on Mondays, for the purpose of paying hands, he was robbed of the whole amount by that adroit old thief, Joe McCracken. Mr. Hedden gave immediate pursuit, raising the cry of "Stop thief," and the villain was soon overhauled. The Grand Jury being in section an indictment was formediately found, and his trial took place the raine afternoon.

piace the rame afternoon.

An interesting and important decision touching the responsibility of common carriers has just been decided in Miwankee, in which the American Express Company are made to pay two buildred dollars for damages done to a Cremona fiddle while in transportation, notwithstanding the attempted waiver of responsibility exceeding fifty dollars expressed on the company's blank receipts.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 25th ult.
says:—We learn that several portions of the State were
visited by a severe and quite destructive formade on Sunday has. In the vicinity of Hambarg, Ferry county,
houses, trees and fences were levelled with the ground,
and Pisgah church, near the line of Dallar, was destroyed, besides doing a great deal of other damage to
fences, &c.

Dexter, the alleged great cotton swindler, has brought neit against General Woods, commending the Depart-

Desire has engaged iten Butler for one of his cou Mr. Frost, a shoemaker in Brattleboro, Vi., lected seven hundred specimens of indigenesis fo hundred of which owe their discovery to himself

fooling away his time in the study of each worthless hings; I so at least says a Vermont letter writer.

The State contables in Massachusetts report that ninety two shops in Beston where liquor has been sold have discontinued the tradic, and many of the places re-turned their stock to the wholesale desicrs of whom they were purchased.

The total number of freedmen on the James river peninsula is estimated at sixty thousand. Probably one-half of them are engaged in agriculture or the mechanic arts.

The Knoxville Whig states that De Witt C. Williams The Knoxville Whig states that he Witt C. Williams was lately prosecuted before the Circuit Court in Jefferson county. Fenn. for treason against the State of Tennessee in aiding and abetting the late rebellion. The jury found him gellty and fixed his punishment at hard labor and close confinement in the State Pentientiary for the term of fourtoon years. It was the first case of the kind over tried in the State, and excited great interest. Williams was ably defended. The Judge and the prosecuting attorney who tried him whee both appointed by Andrew Johnson while military Governor of the State.

Tufts College, Massachusetta, has had another donation of one hundred thomand dolbars.

The yield of mayle sugar this suson has been very large and very good.

The committee of the Massachusetta Legislature that

The yield of maple augor this scason has been very large and very good.

The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that has reported a licease law state thad "it was in evidence before them that at least \$25,000,000 of capital in Baston are invested in the liquer trade." They estimate that \$100,000,000 sales a year is short of the actual amount.

The value of the menhaden fishery in Maine, last year, was a million of doltars. The value of the oil brought into Portland was \$31,000, and the value of the san sent from that district was \$60,000.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says that since the close of the war the lumber interest has assumed great proportions in different sections of the south, particularly on the Florida coast, in the neighborhood of Ponsacola Bay and Key West. A large number of sawmills are in process of erection in that locality.

The Maine supreme Judicial Court has just decided a case involving the liabilities of a life insurance company, on a policy of thirty thousand dollars in favor of Joseph Easterbrook, Jr., late of Camdon, deceased. The insurance debilitated and eventually deranged, believing a demon pursued him to make him take his own life. He maily committed suicide by shooting nimeelf. The flourance company refused to pay the sum insured. Verdict for \$3,257.

The Secretary of the State Fair is to be held at Saratoga

He many commutes successly should be sum insured.
Verdet for \$3,257.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, has given notice that the State Fair is to be held at Saratoga Springs from 11th to 14th of september.

Eighteen persons are missing since the great fire at Detroit on the night of the 20th April. It is supposed that they all were either burned or drowned. The loss is not down at one million of dollars.

The great bridge overfishe Des Moines river, on the line of the Cealer Rapula and Missouri River Railroad, is fully completed, and the first locomotive that ever crossed the Des Moines was run over on Thurday, April 20. The bridge is one of Boomer, Boyington & Ca. 's best Howe trues patterns. The contracts for the bridge and foundation were let only a little more than sixly days ago.

The Denver News states that Raphiel Grandjean, who has a large plaintation on the Bio Grande, New Mexico, herought a train to that city, consisting, in part, of six full grown camels, which were well loaded with who; they will be loaded with stores for a return trip. These camels have made six trips across the continent from Fort Stanton to San Diego, California.

The negro harbor laborers at Charleston have struck for two dollars a day. They have been receiving a dollar and a kalf.

A meeting of the planters was called at Centre, Chere-

kee county, Alabama, a few days since, for the purpose of accertaining the actual wants of the people. About a hundred men were present, five-sixths of whom before the war has been thrifty farmers. Of this number only seven reported that they had corn enough to do them until the wheat harvest. For a bushel of corn now they effer a bushel of wheat after harvest, or ten pounds of cotton next Christmas. It is the impression of the editor of the Rome Courier that fifty thousand bashels of corn could be disposed of in Rome on these terms in two weeks; for Cherokee county, Alabama, is by no means alone in distress. The whole Cherokee country is greatly in need in corn.

THE CHOLERA.

this City-Imprudence the Cause-Con-tinued Abatement of the Disease at

Quarantine, &c. No little alarm was created in the vicinity of Ninety third street and Third avenue on Tuosday last at the rumor which was rife to the effect that a woman had died there, having all the symptoms of cholara. The facts in relation to the case, as clicited from officia. source, are as follows: -On the corner of Ninety-third street and Third avenue is a three story frame house, occupied by five Irish families. In the cellar is a quantity o Croton water, which is the cause of much dampness and offence throughout the building. The yard is filled with are all industrious people, however, an work hard for a living.

On Monday Mrs. Jenkins, the wife of the lessee of the

house, proceeded with the self-imposed task of re work she had been engaged for several days previous and depositing the same over the polato patch, as a for-tilizer. At noon she partook of her dinner, but felt a little indisposed. She computation of pains about three o'clock, and sent for Dr. Woodward at four o'clock, o'clock, and sent for Dr. Woodward at four o'clock, who at once recognized his old enemy of the epidemic of 1822, in which that physician had much experience. The weighn was then in a state of collapse. Dra State lay and W. R. White were called in, and at once recognizing the importance of having all the circumstances properly investigated, informed Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, of the particulars. The decayed died on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Dr. Harris, attended by an officer of the Sanitary squad, repaired immediately to the house, and finding that the woman had died of choisen only, which was entirely of domestic origin, there being no possibility of contact with quarantine cases, at ence proceeded to institute a thorough bygleric examination of the premises and its companies, but no evidence of any other liness was found. The strongest proof was elicited that the

not found satisfactory, the authorities.

Dr. Harris and other physicians consider it to be a fact worthy of note that this building is altuated on a high binif overlooking Ward's Island, where the cholera is alleged to have made its appearance during the past of the control of the control

by the authorities to privent any further contagion.

APPAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The epidemic that for the past two weeks has been raging with so much violence among the unfortunate passengers who were brought to this port upon the isomathy Virginia, has been gradually decreasing during the last few days, and it is expected that in another week it with fall to make its appearance among those persons now detained on board the Illinois for tacabation. The latest new from the Lower Quarantine conveys to us the pleasant accurred in the hospital, and that not a ringle new case, since those previously reported, had been admitted for treatment on beard of the Faicon.

The following official report from the Deputy Health Ciffeet, in charge of the hospital ship, was received by Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, vesierday afternoon:—

Hospital Sur Faicos, May 1, 1806.

To Creec Curtics, President Commissioners of Quarantine:—

tine:—
The following death bastaken place since last return:—
Dennis McGrath, eleven years of age, from Linenick,
Iresand. There are now remaining on board the hospital
slip one hundred patients.

B. H. BI-SELL, Deputy Health Officer.
At the end of the report Dr. Bissell appends the fol-

wing:—
We are waiting anxiously for the steamer Faratoga to estited up, as we have thirty patients in hospital, who hould be sent to that vessel. A large cooking store at one or two smaller ones, are also littly not sarry, to send there on board without the means of warming he ship would most certainly be dangerous, by inviting

o, Acc.
r convent just evening the following communication
for Blewett Deputy Realth Officer, in charge of the
all at the Lover Quaranties:—
causes received today from staumable Virginia:—
berri, aged thirty, even, of Vestahough, Sweden;
is Roblisson, aged eight, Bradford, Enguard. Total Prancis Edition, age.
in hespital, 101.
The patients are rapidly improving not more than a
down but are able to sit up.
D. H. HPSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

CONNECTICUT.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HAWLEY.

Organization of the State Government.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION. ke. ac.

Yesterday in the city of New Haven, the State Legislature having met and organized for the ensuing session Joseph R. Hawley was duly and formally inaugurated Governor of Connecticut. The inauguration of the Governor, which is held alternately in Hartford and New Haven, has now become the great holiday of the year, and is celebrated with every manifestation of gayety and rejoicing. New Haven was probably never so well filled with people before in all its somewhat ancient history as from Monday till last night. The hotels were besieged on Tuesday night with applicants for accorthe town was occupied, and a considerable nur selves as best they could, through the night, in the bi

anything else, except walk about the streets.

Yesterday morning opened in the most discouragin namer for the success of the festival. The sky wa gloomy with apparently impenetrable clouds, and the rain, though not very heavy, descended with provok a cy. Towards noon, however, the heaven, came all that could have been hoped for.

and at once proceeded to or, anize themselves. No busifrom the retiring Governor was received and read. After Governor Buckingham concluded with the following remarks upon the present state of the national affairs.—
But though the war has ended the opinions of the conquerred rebels have not changed; the spirit of rebellion still lives among them. It is true they have regranted their State governments, but those governments do not protect the rights of the efficient they are not covernments of the people, nor do they secure republicantilierty. The hyal are condemned or ostroized, while rebels are justified and honored with positions of responsibility and power. Taking advantage of the fortesary and tensesy of the national government, those who have given all their energies to surfain the rebellion holdly demand representation in Congress, so that they can have in Congress callities and power to make mother revolution, which may be successful. Their conduct is altogether inconsistent with a consciousness of wrong dolog. And yet the gallt, the crime, of the last war must be either theirs or ours. If it be ears it is our duty to acknowledge the wrong, to reimburse them for losses, to assume the debts incurred for our destroolen, and to give sufficient guarantees that in future we will not interpose obstacles to the dissolution of the American Union. But if the guilt is theirs, if their rebellion is a crime, then amnesty is a boon to be conferred, and not a right to be demanded, and the leval Inture we will not interpose obstacles to the dissolution of the American Union. But if the guilt is theirs, if their rebellion is a crime, then anneaty is a boon to be conferred, and not a right to be demanded, and the loyal only have the right to determine when public safety will justify the restoration of their forfeiled rights, and what guaranfees are examinal for the preservation of the national authority. Entertaining these views, the condition of national authority. Entertaining these views, the condition of national authority. Entertaining these views, the condition of national authority is a papers as critical as daring any period of the rebellion, and imposes upon us weighty repognabilities at a spirit of kindness towards are to occupy our places require us to neet these responsibilities in a spirit of kindness towards these whose power we have overcome, but without compromising human rights or giving increased influence and power to the enemies of our government. It is clearly our duity to incorporate into our law provisions which will guard effectually against another attempt to dissembly the local nation to other requirements, we may justify demand such action as will secure the people from paying taxation for an unsuccessful attempt to desiroy their liberties, and probabilities and any probabilities in the robellion from having any voice in the administration of the government renewed by loyal men. We should also demand, no less than this, that the reciganized State governments shall secure to every citizen equal rights and equal protection before the law, and that they shall be administered in the interest of good or er, and shall secure it in accordance with the advanced spirit of Christian civilization. Such protection and such administration shall be received as evidence of friendship and loyality, and shall constitute a backs upon which they shall be administed into a full and active participation into our national affairs. (Applause and hisses)

The Legislature then adjourned till the afternoon At one o'clock a procession, consisting of several conpanies of militia, the police and the leading city officials, waited upon Governor Hawley and excerted him to the State House, where he was at once introduced to the Senate and House of Representatives, which sat in joint convention. The proceedings were opened with an appropriate prayer by Dr. Leonard Bacon, after which the oath of office was administered to the Governor elect by the Hon. John T. Walte. Governor Hawley then

by the Hon. John T. Waite. Governor Hawley then read, personally, his message. It examined in detail the existing condition of the various departments, and closed with the following remarks upon general politics:

— During the past year a majority of our voters rejected the constitutional americann designed to restore the right of soffrage to a small class of citizens who have been duried it because of their color, since the year 1818. Though you have the exclusive right to take action upon such amendments, permit me to express a loope that within a reasonable time the question may be again submitted. If the denial he an iduation, a right decision is more important to us than to the colored man. They are few among up hat four examples has an influence elsewhere, and sound moved and pointed pairwoodly fear in that no expectable class or necessable evidence from its to expect the class or necessable evidence from its to expect the class or necessable evidence from its properties the search be evidence from a seed to the complete fine process regular strengths of the control of the control

continuance of the Divine favor that has be signally The Conner cleut Senatorship.

New London, Conn., May 2, 1866. In the Connecticut Legislature the Senatorship is the absorbing topic. It is believed that the united friends of Buckingham and Ferry will beat Foster.

Political News. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN INDIANA. - At a demoratic convention recently held in Jackson, Indiana, the

following resolution was adopted:-Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this convention to the Congressional Convention of this district be instructed to cast the vote of Jackson county for Jason B. Brown for Congress, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

New Jersey Appointment.—The Newark Journal says t is rumored that Hon. James Scovel has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Bevenue for the First Michigan Election.—In twenty-six counties heard

from the republicans have made a net gain of seventeen supervisors. There are twelve counties to hear from, but it is believed they will rather increase than diminish the majority. PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The Johnson party of Penn-

sylvania have issued a call for a State Convention to meet in Pittsburg in July next to nominate candidates for State officers. This will put three tickets in the field PROPERTY GATE OF ADMINISTRATION CONGRESSION IN

PENNSYLVENIA .- Mr. A. K. McClure, writing from Harrisburg, states that the administration has hopes of se-curing at the next election six supporters of its policy from that State, in place of the radicals who now hold scats in the House. The following districts are given as those in which the change may be effected; the figures indicate the vote in 1864 :-

Fifth District.
Trayer, R. 11,007 Knontz, R. 11,245
Boss, D. 10,729 Conroth, D. 11,174

Radical majority., 587 Radical majority., 852 There are also hopes of ousting Myers in Philadelphia, nd, possibly, Kelley.

RESERVATE OF PERSENTANTA -It is rumored that J. M. Thompson, Collector in the Westmorland county district, is to be removed, and William H. Markle appointed in

TOR NEXT PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.-Large administration gains are confidently anticipated in the Legislature to be elected this year. The following places ter of their representatives from radical to Union men:-Indiana, Westmoreland, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Armstrong, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Franklin, Blair, Venango, Warren and three Philadelphia districts.

information from a reliable source that Ex Senator O. H. Browning, who has been absent all winter in Washington on professional business, and is there still, has writ sustained very serious and disastrous consequences

NEBRASKA POLITICS.—The democracy of Nebraska, in heir recent convention, placed in nomination the following ticket :--

For Governor—J. Sterling Morton.
For Secretary of State—Charles W. Sturgts.
For Representative in Congress—John R. Brooke.
For State Auditor—G. C. Barman.
For State Treasure—St. John Goodrich.
For Chief Autice—Mn. A. Little.
For Associate Justice—E. W. Thomas and B.

The Omaha Herald says the convention was one of the argest and most harmonious assemblages of the democ racy that ever met in Nebraska. The radical convention met at Plattsmouth on the 12th nit. It resolved to support the movement for a State organization, con itself to negro equality, and nominated the following

andidates:—

Congress—T. M. Marquette, of Cass county.

Covernor—David Butler, of Pawnee,
Serviary of Staty—Thomas P. Kennard, of Washington.

Treasurer—Augustus Koontze, of Douglas.

Auditer—John Gillespie, of Neumaha.

Chief Justices—O. P. Mason, of Oloc.

Associate Justices—L. Crounse, of Richardson, and
leorge B. Lake, of Douglas.

The election comes off on the second day of June.
THE RADICALS DEFEATED AT LA CROSSE, Wir.—La Cro

Wis., which has heretofore been strongly republican, at the recent municipal election gave the democratic candidate for Mayor a majority of 298. Most of the other officers were elected, by majorities ranging from 158 to

THE MEN WHO SAVED THE UNION SUPPORT prixt.—Four of the most able and distinguished major generals of the war have recently addressed the country on the political situation—two by speech and two by letter. They are Major General Dix, Union; Major General Slocum, democratic republican; Major Genera porting the President's poncy of reconstruction.

THE PROSPECT IN MICHIGAR.-The La Crosse (Wis.) Democraf says:--From present indications Michigan will